DECLASSIFIED

December 20, 1962 - Thursday.

The mean year-round temperature in Nassau is about 75°. Many of our people, especially the President, swim daily. In his case, the Secret Service people are always on watch, though unobtrusive.

Great progress this morning and afternoon.

McNamara has been splendid. Mac Bundy is the indispensable man. The job he performs for the President is remarkable. Ball and Tyler have admirably watched over State's interests. I think Dean Rusk made a mistake in not coming. The necessity for his giving or attending the two diplomatic corps dinners has not convinced some sceptical critics that there are not deeper reasons for his absence, namely a loss of Presidential favor. I hope this is not the case.

I went over this evening to see Clare and Geordie Sutherland in their rented house. I found him improved in health. One of the great pleasures here come from taking meals with members of our delegation, in the course of which there is much diverting and instructive talk.

After dinner, we sit up late to prepare or review papers.

December 21, 1962 - Friday

Excitement this morning. The buttoning up meeting was postponed.

At last, the all clear was sounded, after minor drafting alterations had been made.

I believe the decisions taken here were of value, and of great significance.

The President, Bill Tyler and myself attended a lunch given by the PM for Mr. Diefenbaker, the Canadian Prime Minister, who has a mouth like the tightly

Francis McIntyre, of Caltex, came to see me, as did Ambassador Henry Smythe, of Princeton, who has been attending the meetings of the International Atomic Energy Commission in Vienna. Like so many scientists, he is an engaging fellow to converse with.

I have not been entirely idle, since there have been [redacted] many people to see, and affairs needing immediate attention. I do not seem to arrange my life well -- I have not walked a step, except to get in and out of the car, or to go up and down stairs, for the last 72 hours.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE A/CDC/MR
DATE 6-17-81
RELEASE DENIED
PA OF FOI EXEMPTIONS

October 4, 1962 - Thursday

I lunched at the American Club.

Tonight, we gave a dinner for the Louchheims. The guests were:

The Belgian Ambassador and Madame de Thier
Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Fairbanks
Miss Nancy Balfour (The Economist)
Mrs. John Carter (Ernest Carter, the columnist)
Miss Trevelyan (Authoress)
Mrs. Llewellyn (Canadian)
Mr. and Mrs. Findley Burns
Mr. and Mrs. Stefan Munsing
Mr. William Clark
Mr. Nathaniel Knowles
Mr. Charles Bates
Mr. Joseph Greenwald

Miss Trevelyan is a remarkable example of continuity of literary talent in a family. She is a lineal descendant of the great historians, as well as of the Macauleys.

October 5, 1962 - Friday

Polly and Lewis Jones were off this morning with Katie Louchheim to Berlin. General Puryear, the new Chief of MAAG, called on me, after which I attended our staff meeting.

DECLASSIFIED

DECLASSIFIED

My Lord Mayor, My Lady Mayoress, Mr. Recorder, Ladies and Gentlemen:

I am most grateful for your hospitality, and for the opportunity it has given me once again to visit your great and vital city.

First of all, I should like to thank, on behalf of my Government, two of the guests here today, Captain Millard and Captain Rushworth. Their gallant and generous conduct in the rescue operations that followed the recent unfortunate air disaster involving an American passenger plane, reflected the greatest credit on them.

Secondly, I should like to refer briefly to the passage of our trade expansion act which is now awaiting Presidential signature.

This legislation is the most revolutionary economic enactment in American history. It marks a new departure in United States trade policy and is specifically designed to meet the challenges, opportunities, and complications of a rapidly changing world economy.

Sometimes, we talk enviously of how tranquil and pleasant life in the Western World must have been in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, as compared with the present.

Actually, there were many internecine battles, large and small, between the Western powers in that supposedly halcyon period, as they strove against each other for domination over commerce or territories.

Nevertheless, it was in the twentieth century that the sophisticated nations effectively applied themselves to carnage on a stupendous scale, decimating their future leaders, consuming accumulated national wealth, destroying moral and physical substance.

It remained for us all, in the aftermath of World War II, to try to restore sanity to international life, and to guard against further menaces of mutual extermination.

Unfortunately, several profound developments have made such a task singularly difficult. The rise of Communism, as a political doctrine, intent upon imposing its philosophy and practices on other peoples, created the conflict known as the "cold war." On one side are ranged those who cherish human liberty, on the other, those who assert that man is the servant, not the master of the State.

Also, these opposing forces have now, at their command, weapons of such frightfulness as were never even conceived of before the last war. The penetration of atomic secrets marked the end of most types of armaments previously known. Today, mass annihilation of human beings, animal, marine and plant life, is practicable. Only restraints exercised by nations on the use of their military capabilities can avoid conflicts in which civilizations themselves may disappear.

Discoveries in science have made possible conquests over nature, but have not been equated with international agreements to refrain from harmful and perverted uses of the fruits of such discoveries.

[illegible] be used in quotation or in [illegible] without attribution to USIS by [illegible] unless indicated at top. In [illegible] [illegible] problems may [illegible]

DECLASSIFIED